Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : അങ്ങനെ അല്ലാത്തകേസുകൾ പോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തതായി എനിക്കറിയാം.

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: അങ്ങനെയുള്ള കേസുകളെപ്പറ്റിമെമ്പർ പ്രത്യേകമായി എഴുതി അയച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി അന്വേഷിച്ചു വേണ്ടനടപടിനടത്താൻ ഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

Mr. J. JOHN KATTAKAYAM : ചുരുപാമാത്രംകരംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഒരുവസ്തുപോക്കുവരവുചെയ്യാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ലേലത്തിൽപോയതുനിമിത്തം അതിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥനു ഫ ൦ ൦ രൂപാനഷ്ടമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്.

RAO SAHIB Dr. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, the member is giving some specific instances in which pokkuvaravu has not been effected. I have already said that action will be taken by the department on the receipt of petitions from the parties concerned in such cases.

അതിനെപ്പറ്റി പിന്നീട് എഴുതിഅയച്ചാൽ അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

VOTING OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.

DEMAND VIII—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION (*continued*)

PRESIDENT : The House was discussing Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation. There is only one hour more for this Demand. The discussion will now proceed.

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: സർ, പാശ്ചാത്യരുമായുള്ള സമ്പർക്കംനിമിത്തം നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനുപല ഗുണങ്ങളുംസിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെ അടുത്തകാലത്തു നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതും, ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതും, ഇനി ഉണ്ടാകാൻപോകുന്നതുമായ ഒരനുഗ്രഹം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു ഗുണം ആണ് പബ്ലിക്ക ഹെൽത്ത്ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്. ഒരമേരിക്കാക്കാരനായ ഡാക്ടർ ജക്കാക്ക് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വരാതെയിരുന്നെന്നു വരുകിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക് ഹെൽത്ത് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ് എന്നൊരു സ്ഥാപനം ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടാകാനിടയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റിനേയും സാനിറ്ററിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിനേയും ഒന്നായിചേർത്തു ഒരു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്റെകീഴിലാക്കിയതിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞാൻ അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. പഴയ സാനിറ്ററിഡിപ്പാർമെൻറു നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരുന്നതായ ജോലികൾ വെറും വാക്സിനേഷൻ, ജനനമരണക്കണക്കെടുക്കൽ, സ്വീപ്പിംഗ്, മുതലായവയായിരുന്നു. അക്കാലത്തെടുത്തിരുന്ന ജനനമരണക്കണക്കു ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ളതല്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നു സാനിറ്ററി കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആണ്ടുതോറുമുള്ള ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടുകൊണ്ടു വെളിപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാണു. ഇതിനുംപുറമെ ഈ കണക്കുതെറ്റാണെന്നു നെ

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യ്യാറിൻകരയും വിളവങ്കോട്ടും എടുത്ത വൈറൽസ്റ്റാറിസ്റ്റിക്കു വിളിച്ചുപറയുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിലുള്ള ന്യൂനതയെ കണ്ടുപിടിക്കയും ഇപ്പോഠം ശരിയായ ജനനമരണക്കണക്കെടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു. സാനിറേറിഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു നടത്തിവന്നിരുന്നതായ വാക്സിനേഷൻകൊണ്ടു മസൂരിയെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്താമെങ്കിലും അതിനേക്കാഠം ഭയങ്കരമായ സന്നിപാതജ്വരം, വിഷൂചിക, ഡിസൻറെറി, മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങളെ തടഞ്ഞുനിറുത്തുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വന്നതിനുശേഷം ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള രോഗങ്ങളേയും തടയുന്നതിനുവേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ആശ്വാസപ്രഭമാണു്. ഇവയെ തടയുന്നതിനു ഗർഭകോലംമുതൽക്കേ വേണ്ടശ്രമങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരിയ്ക്കുന്നു. മേറേർണിറി & ചൈൽഡ് വെൽഫെയർ, മുതലായ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു് ഇതു സാധിക്കുന്നതാണു്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിൽ മെഡിക്കൽഇൻസ്പെക്ഷൻ നടത്തി കുട്ടികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കുന്നതിനും ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ശ്രമങ്ങൾചെയ്തുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ വക ജോലികളെല്ലാം ശരിയായിനടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ രോഗകാരണങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും നിശ്ശേഷം നശിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിനു യാതൊരു സംശയവും ഇല്ല. ഈ പ്രവൃത്തികളെല്ലാം മറുപരിഷ്കൃതരാജ്യങ്ങളിലും നടന്നുവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഇതു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടിയാണു ഹെൽത്തുഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുസ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

നെയ്യാറിൻകരെ ഹെൽത്തുയൂണിറു സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ ഏകദേശം രണ്ടുകൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് വളരെ ഗുണപ്രദങ്ങളായ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്തുവരുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു് എനിയ്ക്കനുഭവഗോചരമാണു്. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പുപ്രമാണിച്ചു് എൻെറ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. എം. എൻ. പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ള നെയ്യാറിൻകരെ വരികയും ഹെൽത്തുയൂണിറിനെ സന്ദർശിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻെറ പരിശോധനയിൽ ഹെൽത്തുയൂണിറു് തൃപ്തികരമായി നടന്നുവരുന്നു എന്നു കണ്ടതായി അദ്ദേഹം അവിടെവച്ചുതന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കയുംചെയ്തു. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറികൾ തിരിഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ച എൻെറ ഈ മാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ ഹെൽത്തുയൂണിറിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ അപലപിച്ചു പ്രസംഗിച്ചതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ മനസ്താ

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പിക്കുന്നു. ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റ് ആദ്യമായി തുടങ്ങിച്ചതു് നെയ്യാറും കര മുനമ്പിപ്പുൽ അതുത്തിക്കുകത്താണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റ് സ്ഥാപിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റുജോലിയുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുവഹിക്കുന്ന തുകയിൽ ഒന്നു പകുതി തുക റാക്കുഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നു എന്നാണു് എന്റെ അറിവു്; അതായതു് മുപ്പായിരംരൂപാ നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറുവഹിച്ചാൽ റാക്കുഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും അയ്യിരത്തിഅഞ്ഞൂറുരൂപാ കൊടുക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റുവകയ്ക്കു് അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും എത്രരൂപയുടെ മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI (*Mavelikara and Kartikapalli* cum *Kunnattur*): റാക്കുഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷൻ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരല്ലാ എന്നു് മെമ്പക്കറിയാമോ?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA-PILLAI: ഇപ്പോൾ മിസ്റ്റർ പരമേശ്വരൻപിള്ളയിൽനിന്നും അവർ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരാണെന്നറിയാൻ ഇടയായി.

Mr. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: റാക്കുഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷൻ മരുന്നുകച്ചവടക്കാരാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞില്ല. അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും എത്രരൂപയുടെ മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ ചോദിച്ചൊള്ളൂ.

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. യൂറോപ്പിൽനിന്നും അമേരിയ്ക്കയിൽനിന്നും ഒക്കെയാണു് നമ്മുടെ മരുന്നു വരുത്തുന്നതു്.

Mr. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Does not the member think that it is bad taste not to be grateful to the Rockefeller Foundation for the work that they do here?

Mr. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: തീർച്ചയായും അവരോടു നാം നന്ദിയുള്ളവരായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്.

ഇവിടെനടക്കുന്ന ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റുജോലി കണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നതിനായി അമേരിയ്ക്ക, ജപ്പാൻ, റഷ്യാ, ചൈനാ, യുണൈറ്റഡ് സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ്, മൈസൂർ, സീലോൺ മുതലായ പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പല വിദഗ്ധന്മാരും നെയ്യാറ്റിൻകരെ വരികയും അവരുമായി ഞാൻ കണ്ടു

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[MR. N. K Padmanabha Pillai.]

സംസാരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരെല്ലാം നെയ്യാറിൻകരെ നടക്കുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളെകണ്ട് വളരെ തൃപ്തരായിട്ടാണ് മടങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. സിലോണിലും മൈസൂരിലും ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റ് പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ശരിയായി നടക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചത്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ഇതു് എവിടെനിന്നുകിട്ടിയ അറിവാണെന്ന് എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും നെയ്യാറിൻകര സന്ദർശിക്കാൻ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകളിൽനിന്നും മൈസൂരിലും സിലോണിലും റാക്ഫെല്ലർഫൌണ്ടേഷന്റെ സഹായത്തോടുകൂടി പ്രശസ്തമായരീതിയിൽ പ്രവർത്തികൾ നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നും, അതുകൊല്ലം ഇതേരീതിയിൽതന്നെ അവരുടെ സഹായം വേണമെന്നു അതായതു ഗവണ്മെൻറുകൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായും ആണ് എന്റെ അറിവു്.

MR. M. GOVINDAN (*Nominated*) : സിലോണിൽ ഏതു യൂണിറ്റ് പ്രവർത്തിച്ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : എനിക്കു നിശ്ചയമില്ല.

മൈസൂരിൽനിന്ന് ഡാക്ടർ സ്പീറും, സിലോൺ ഹെൽത്ത് അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഡയറക്ടരായ ഡാക്ടർ ചെല്ലപ്പായും നെയ്യാറിൻകരെ വരികയും അവരുമായി ഞാൻ നേരിട്ടു സംസാരിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പ്രസ്തുതസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വളരെ പ്രശസ്തമായരീതിയിൽ ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റ് നടത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു അവർ എന്നോടു പറഞ്ഞു.

MR. KOMILEZHATHU SANKARAN : മെമ്പർ നെയ്യാറിൻകര മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ പ്രസിഡൻറല്ലേ?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI : അതേ; അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാനിതുപറയുന്നതു്; അതായതു്—ഹെൽത്ത് യൂണിറ്റ് നെയ്യാറിൻകര മുൻസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിൽ നടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അതുകണ്ടു മനസ്സിലാക്കാനും അവരുമായിട്ടു സംസർഗ്ഗംചെയ്വാനും മുൻസിപ്പൽപ്രസിഡൻറിന് ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഇതിനേപ്പറ്റി പറയുന്നിടയായതു്. റാക്ഫെല്ലർ ഫൌണ്ടേഷനിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കുന്ന തുക കിണറുകളിൽ പമ്പുവയ്ക്കുന്നതിനും ബോർഡ്ഓഫ്ലാറ്ററിൻവകയ്ക്കും ഉപയോഗിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : ഇതുപോലെ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയെ ഏല്പിച്ചേല്പാൽ അവക്കു ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ലേ?

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MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിക്കതു് ഒരുപക്ഷെ ചെയ്യാൻസാധിച്ചു എന്നുവന്നേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി അല്ലാത്തിക്കുവെളിയിലുള്ള പലസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഇതാവശ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിമുഖാന്തിരം നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. KOCHUKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Has any municipality such expert advisers as they have in the Public Health Department?

MR. N. K. PADMANABHA PILLAI: ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തുമില്ല. ഓരോ മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലും ഉള്ള ഹെൽത്താഫീസറന്മാർ നെയ്യാറിൻകരെ വന്നു് പരിശീലനം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കയാണു്.

PRESIDENT: Your time is up.

MR. K. K. THOMAS: Sir, after listening to the discussion, I should like to add a few observations on this important subject. Prevention of diseases, Sir, is much more useful and important than cure. The attempt of the Public Health Department, during the last few years, has been to prevent all sorts of preventible diseases in the country. We know, from the reports as well as from our experience, that about 96 per cent. or 98 per cent. of the people, especially in Kottayam and Minachil and some other taluks in the north, are suffering from the hookworm disease. No attempt has yet been made to fight this disease. The work so far done redounds to the credit of the department; but I think much more remains to be done.

With regard to some other diseases also I would like to draw the special attention of the department. Tuberculosis, for instance, is gaining ground day by day, especially in the north, on account of the contact mostly of students coming from infected houses in infected areas, and also in several other ways due to modern civilisation. As it is, even doctors consider it almost hopeless to cure tuberculosis. If, by inoculation or by some other modern treatment, this disease could be prevented, it would be a great achievement for the department and a boon to the people of the country. I would request the department to work in earnest in the northern portions of the State where these diseases are rampant. In about 1103 or so, the Legislative Council made specific request to the Government to give some grant to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Madanapalli so that tuberculosis patients from Travancore may easily get admission there. I hope that will convince the Government and the Public Health Department of the urgent necessity for preventing this dire disease.

I would also request that a Health Unit, similar to the one now established in Neyyattinkara, be established somewhere in the northern Division, preferably at Kottayam or Changanachery, so that the activities of the Public Health Department may be made use of by the suffering people in the north also. Sir, most of the diseases are

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[Mr. K. K. Thomas.]

due to ignorance on the part of the people, poverty and want of clean habits. Education in these directions has to be attempted either by lantern lectures or by lectures broad-casted by radio, and by cinema films. There is no other means of healthy ideas reaching the people of the country than by giving lectures to the rural population either by the touring parties of the experts of the Public Health Department or in schools or by organisations like the Y. M. C. A. This kind of work has to be encouraged

The department has also to take up in earnest the survey of the filarial and malarial diseases in the country. I understand that the department has, to its great credit, discovered the insect that is transmitting the filarial disease. We hope, Sir, that, ere long, this disease and the calamities in Shertallai, in Trivandrum and in some other places, will be efficiently checked by the activities of the department.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum*) : Sir, I rise to request some of my friends on this side of the House to realise the situation in the country from the point of view of public health. I have no hesitation in saying that, judged from the point of view of public health, this country is, at present, in a state of emergency ; and, the City of Trivandrum should be regarded as being in a state of grave emergency. While we have been concentrating attention on the major enemies of mankind, namely, diseases like cholera and small-pox and occasionally we got panic-stricken when we heard of outbreaks of plague in our northern frontier, we lost sight of the fact that other enemies were slowly and insidiously working the destruction of our health. For instance, filarial diseases were gaining foot-holds in the town of Trivandrum when we were concentrating our attention on epidemics like cholera and small-pox. And now, it is no exaggeration to say that several parts of the town are practically filled with men and women suffering from elephantiasis, so much so that, if this state of things is allowed to continue, at some future date, it may come to be regarded that swollen legs are a normality in creation. I can assure you, Sir, that, when I was a school boy, an elephantoid leg was a rarity in Trivandrum ; and we imagined that Shertallai was the only place, in Travancore, where the disease was common. Sir, the average span of life in this country is only about twenty-three years, that is, about the age at which the young men of the country leave the portals of the University. I do not desire to be understood as saying that every one of our graduates, as soon as he leaves the College, enters upon his journey to the other world. That is not what I mean. But the fact is significant that, at least partially, the benefits of our education, for which we incur so much expenditure, are not realised by us. It is not difficult to realise that many of our educated youths lead a life that is entirely thwarted, entirely devoid of happiness, a life of torment.

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This condition is brought about by preventible diseases which we have not been taking care to prevent. Travancore has a population of about fifty lakhs. What is the percentage of people who are in perfect health? Have we any idea of that? They say, in Bengal, about twenty per cent. of its population alone can be regarded as healthy. I believe, it cannot be higher in Travancore. Therefore, if eighty per cent. of the population are not in possession of that working efficiency necessary for our material prosperity, what is the good of our having a civilised administration in our country? Sir, we hear cries all round of economic regeneration of the country. Our indebtedness is heavy; and, at the same time, our working efficiency is terribly reduced. Sir, what is more valuable in economics is nothing other than human life. You have, Sir, laid the foundation for the economic regeneration of this country when you recognised the need for tackling the problem of public health. One of your predecessors in office, Sir, one who was your predecessor long ago entered into alliance with the East India Company in order to save the country from invasion by enemies from outside. Similarly, you have' Sir, by stabilising and strengthening our alliance with the Rockefeller Foundation, laid the foundation for the future health and prosperity of the country; and I may assure you, posterity will remember your name with gratitude.

Sir, as regards the work of the Public Health Department I am prepared to say that already a great deal has been achieved. If by any means this elephantiasis would be eliminated from Shertallai by any one he would be regarded as a public benefactor. Already the causes that generate elephantiasis in that locality have been discovered and the means of their destruction are within sight. I hope I am in a position to assure my friends from Shertallai and other places that elephantiasis is likely to be exterminated in the near future. Important discoveries have been made in regard to malaria, and many a thing has already been accomplished. Sir, when our Colleges resound with the voices of our learned Professors and the Legislature discusses the policy and principles of education, tiny hookworm is enjoying a malignant laugh at our expense, because 93 per cent. of the people are in its grip. "After all it is permitted to suck the life blood of 93 people out of every 100 in the State." This is the situation! You have permitted even the hookworm to carry on the work of destruction of the health of the people. Now we are grappling with many other problems of this kind and I am very sorry that some of my friends are not in a position to realise what is being done by the Public Health Department. Public health is the foundation of all progress not only here but everywhere and public health in this country, I may say, is very highly unsatisfactory. The Rockefeller Foundation have come to our help and, as suggested by my friend Mr. Balakrishnan Tampi, the country ought to be deeply grateful to them.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: After having found that 93 per cent. of the population are infected by hookworm what has been done or what is being done so far as the city of Trivandrum is concerned to cure this 93 per cent. of the population?

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MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am sorry I cannot answer that question definitely, but my information is that treatment is carried on all over the country including the city of Trivandrum.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: What is the success achieved?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI. I am not in a position to say. I hope Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai who is a severe critic of the Public Health administration must be in a position to answer that.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member think that by the separation of the Public Health Department from the Medical Department the Public Health Department will be able to do more substantial work?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI; No, I believe the contrary. I think co-operation is more essential between the Medical and the Sanitary Departments. There ought to be a hearty co-operation between them.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that even the Rockefeller Foundation recommended the separation of the two departments in Mysore?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I may tell the member that Travancore took the lead in establishing a Sanitary Department. We were the first to have a Sanitary Department amongst all the Indian States and our lead was followed by the other States and it is very likely that our lead in combining the two departments will be followed by other States as well.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that after the amalgamation of the two departments and after trying it for some time in those places they have separated the departments again?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Where?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: In Mysore, Hyderabad and Indore,

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I do not think that wisdom is the monopoly of those places alone?

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: Is there not one department in Ceylon for Medical and Sanitary works?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I have no information. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly satisfied that the arrangement now proposed by Government is quite adequate and quite reasonable and logical. If the Medical and Sanitary Departments are to be worked well and if the co-operation of the one with the other is to be obtained it is absolutely necessary that they should be brought together by some way or other.

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MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member aware that even in the Legislative Council last time the members advocated the separation of the two departments?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Where?

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Here in Travancore.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I do not know. There was a time perhaps when they thought that they should be separated and I suppose they again believe that to carry on the duties of public health, preventive and curative work should be brought together. After all, it is only a nominal control that is given to the head of the Medical Department. Out of the two, of course, one must have precedence and I may be permitted to say that,in spite of the progress made in Public Health, medicine has not been dethroned from the high pedestal it occupies, and so if nominal control is given to the Medical Department in preference to the Public Health Department, there is that justification.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether medical advice, and prescriptions of medicines are intended to apply to normal men, women and children under normal conditions?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: Yes, in the improvement of health and prevention of diseases.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know further, after having found out that 93 per cent. of the population are infected by one disease or other and having also found out that 50 per cent. of the population are starving because there is nothing to eat, what will be the consequences of taking doses of medicine by these people when they have nothing to eat?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The Public Health Department is trying to attack the evil at the root. I say that the foundation for economic progress is in the health of the people and the Public Health Department is attempting to improve the health of the people.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is the member of the opinion that a thorough drainage scheme in the town of Trivandrum will be more useful?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: A drainage scheme is equally important. I think it comes within the province of the Public Health Department. But I do not think it is more important.

Sir, some reflections were cast on the Entomologist. I do not know him personally but I have been able te collect some information regarding him. I think he is a man of very high abilities and a man who has won distinction in the field of research. If the House will permit me I may give them an idea of what this gentleman has been doing, and especially for the benefit of Mr. K. P. Nilakanta Pillai. Mr. M. O. T. Aiyangar was engaged in a study of hydro-biology in relation to—

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MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know what it is the member is reading from?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I am reading from a note of mine regarding the qualifications of the man.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The member is reading from his own manuscripts.

PRESIDENT: Please proceed, Mr. Madhavan Pillai.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: He was engaged on a study of Hydro-biology in relation to Anopheles breeding and on malaria investigations and control in Madras city. Occasionally he was engaged as Malaria Survey Assistant to Professor Patric Geddes in connection with town-planning scheme.

He was in charge of special investigations on Malaria in connection with the construction of King George Docks near Calcutta.

At the request of the Indore Government he carried out Mosquito Survey of Indore City.

He was in charge of Bengal Malaria Research Laboratory, Government of Bengal; carried out field surveys and investigations on Malaria and Filariasis in the Province of Bengal; formulated and supervised malaria control schemes in Bengal. In addition to the above duties as Entomologist, Malaria Research Section, he conducted lectures to Post-Graduate Medical men in Medical Entomology for the D. P. H. Examinations during 1919-21. During 1921-22 he acted as the Professor of Medical Entomology in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine. He was also asked to carry out some special entomological work at the Indian Museum. He was an Examiner in the papers on Medical Entomology for the Post-Graduate Examinations namely, D. T. M. and L. T. M. of Calcutta from 1922 to 1931.

He has carried out extensive researches on Medical Entomology and has so far published 38 research papers. His research work has received the recognition of leading authorities and has been spoken of highly by members of the League of Nations, Malaria Commission, that inspected his laboratory and his work during 1929. His work is quoted by numerous research workers in their publications. Authors of standard works on Medical Entomology and Malariology quote his papers in their treatises. His work is also mentioned in the Medical Annual.

In consideration of his research work he was awarded the Minto Medal for Medical Research in India, a medal awarded for independent research work of high quality. He is the first non-Medical man to be awarded this medal for medical research.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: May I know from the member from where he got this information?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The member can take it that this information is coming from me. I am not prepared to say whence I got this information.

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MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know what pay he was getting at Calcutta?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: I did not care to enquire. I think he was getting about Rs. 600.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: What pay is he given here?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: The member must know it from the budget.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that there are no separate Medical Entomologists in any other place?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: It may be. But we want one and we have the need for one.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has the member any objection in sending one of our men to be trained as an Entomologist?

MR K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: We want an expert to tell us where we ought to look for information and that is the province of an expert.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: May I know whether the mover of the motion under discussion ever questioned the competency or qualifications of the officer holding the post of the Entomologist?

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI: It was mentioned that he was only carrying mosquitoes from one place to another. In fact severe reflections were cast upon a very distinguished man holding a responsible post and this House ought to record their protest against it.

Sir, in conclusion, I must tell you that there is nothing nobler for statesmanship to achieve than confer value on human life and this work at grappling with our preventible diseases is one of the means of conferring value upon our people. We have got 50 lakhs of people and out of this a large percentage are worthless and workless parasites. What are we going to accomplish with people in whose case life itself is a burden? We are endeavouring to improve their working efficiency and we are endeavouring thereby to bring about the economic regeneration of this country. This is the object of the Public Health Department and I wish that my friends on this side of the House fully realised this fact.

MR. KATTIYATTU SIVARAMA PANICKAR (*Vaikam* cum *Shertallai*): Sir, I represent a constituency which is endorsed as the seat of several virulent types of diseases, such as elephantiasis, leprosy, filarial fever and so many other kinds. I understand that the work that is being done by the Health Department to combat them is very very useful. I am therefore very much enamoured especially of the health unit that has been established at Neyyattinkara and would therefore request those in authority to arrange to shift their activities over to Shertallai and Vaikam and do beneficial work for some time there. I also understand that a new discovery has been made in Shertallai that there is only one variety of

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[Mr. Kattiyattu Sivarama Panickar.]

infectious mosquito which breeds itself on a particular plant which, if destroyed, would do away with all sorts of these infectious diseases there. If that is so, Sir, we, the people of Shertallai and Vaikam, will ever be grateful to those inventors.

Another point about which I wish to mention is the much talked of amalgamation or separation. There is, I think, no harm in amalgamating the departments except probably in one respect. The Health Department is a new department, the officers of which, as I understand, are ever enthusiastic in the cause of finding out new ways of improving the health and sanitation of the people. I am afraid that if it is amalgamated with the Medical Department it will certainly fall in with the routine work of that department and the officers will surely lack the enthusiasm which they now possess. For that reason at least much consideration may be given to the question of separation and to see if a separation at this stage is permissible or not.

MR. K. SANKARALINGAM PILLAI: (*Kottarakara and Pattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*): Sir, I wish to support the motion before the House. My own opinion is that public health in Travancore is not yet in a satisfactory condition.

The Sanitary Commissioner himself in his report for the year 1107 admits that it is not very satisfactory. His excuse is that we are much better off in Travancore than in any other part of British India.

Coming to the question of health unit work I think some misunderstanding has taken place. I do not think even Mr. M. N. Paramesvaran Pillai questioned the usefulness of the Health Unit. All that he said is that it is a costly scheme and Government cannot afford to meet it now, for it has to do more urgent work in the cause of public health than establishing the health unit stations. If the present length of time is to be necessary for completion of health unit work in every taluk, I do not think there is any possibility in the near future of all the taluks being benefited under it. I should think that this is one of the chief objections to concentrating on health unit work.

As regards the separation of the Medical Department from the Sanitary and the Public Health Departments, though I am not exactly informed in that line, my own impression is that in British India they have separated the two and District Medical Officers are no more District Medical and Sanitary Officers but only District Medical men. I think that sort of separation will only be beneficial to the cause of public health.

I do not want to illustrate how the work of the Sanitary Department has not been satisfactory. In the taluks of Shencottah and Nagercoil for example, the rate of infant mortality alone comes to the figure of 200 and 150. That is a very high figure. As regards small-pox also Government have not paid enough attention to the stopping of the ravages of the disease. Even in 1106 Government knew that it occurred in an epidemic form and through 1107 it had still been ragin

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as a result of the indifference of the department. Much remains to be done. As Mr. Padmanabha Pillai pointed out typhoid also is a new disease which is slowly spreading and has already caused many fatalities. So also, as regards leprosy treatment. Leprosy is still common every where. Unless it is prevented in time it is likely to become too big a problem for the State.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI: I like to congratulate the Government in the manner in which this department has been formed. I am glad that I have got at least one occasion to congratulate one department of the State. I am not one who advocates that there must be bifurcation at a time when the most stringent economies have to be practised in the matter of Government expenditure. I am sure that the Government also will recognise the necessity for bifurcation as and when the work of the department increases. I do not think that the Government lays down as a dictum that for all time to come these departments will remain amalgamated. I do not think that the same officer is going to be deputed in the mofussil to do both kinds of work. I believe that the services will remain different and the direction alone will come from the same officer. I congratulate the Government on getting the services of the Rockefeller Foundation. I also congratulate the Government on getting a very able Officer to serve in an honorary capacity. My congratulations are also due to the Government for getting the service of a non-technical man to do the publicity work. I understand that publicity work is carried on not by technical experts but by men of culture who are laymen who perhaps know only the elements of sanitary science. The Publicity Officer is not intended to talk about the secrets of the scientific aspect of hygiene to students of advanced course in tropical medicine or public health but to ordinary people of the village or in the street. I must emphatically protest against —I do not want to use any unparliamentary language—not very responsible manner in which the member for the municipalities spoke about the work of this Officer. I am glad that the President of one of our Municipalities and an ex-head of the Sanitar; Department have testified to the view that the Health Department is doing wonderful work in this city. I, for one, would invite the attention of the department to the constituency which I have the honour to represent. I represent two municipal areas namely Mavelikara and Kayancolam and also an area which was once a municipality, I mean Haripad. I wish very much that the Government be pleased to do something to these areas by deputing one Health Unit to those places. Now or at any time, whether we are hard up for want of funds or whether we are prosperous, it is a platitude to say, that we must give as much attention as possible to public health. In these words again I congratulate the department on its splendid work.

MR. M. GOVINDAN: I wish to add my feeble voice to the representations made here in support of the Health Unit and the intensive health work that is being done with the co-operation of the Rockefeller Foundation. With regard to the urgency of concentrating attention on public health I do not think I can add anything useful to what

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[Mr. M. Govindan.]

has already been said by my esteemed friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai than whom there is no one in this House more competent to speak with weight on a question of this character. The conditions in Travancore, particularly in Trivandrum, have been depicted by him as alarming and no amount of attention can be too much in the direction of preventive work. Mr. Sivarama Panickar, coming from an elephantiasis sticken area, pleads for the cause of Health Units and he wants them to work in his own constituency. I think the Government should be sympathetic in this matter and open more health centres. I notice from the Administration Report that the Government have an idea of opening a Health Unit in north Travancore If by "north Travancore" is meant Shertallai, I think the Government would be doing a very useful thing in opening one there.

MR. M. N. NARAYANA MENON (*Kottayam*) : കോട്ടയത്തായാ ൽ എന്താണ്?

MR. M. GOVINDAN: The necessity is more in Shertallai than in Kottayam, But I would like one thing to be done. The Health Unit by its very nature is slow in showing results. Now the work is carried on in Neyyattinkara alone and it will take a number of years before we can reap the permanent benefits of it. It is not enough to confine it to Sherthallai or Neyyattinkara alone. We should have one centre at least in middle Travancore and another at Trivandrum for the special reasons pointed out by my friend Dr. Madhavan Pillai. If we begin with four centres I believe that it will be a fair start. I understand that in Ceylon there are 8 centres. Taking the area and importance of the two places, I believe four centres would be fairly proportionate for Travancore. As has been pointed out by my friend, the average mortality in Travancore is at 23. In European countries where there is public health work systematically carried on the average mortality is above 50. I had the opportunity of going and inspecting the work that is being done in Neyyattinkara. The charts exhibited there show how poor we are in longevity. The average man in Travancore is a dwarf in comparison with the European who dies at an average age of 58 or 59. This is a state of affairs which can be remedied. It may take time. But we should wait patiently and apply ourselves strenuously to the work and not half-heartedly.

Now in this important matter I deprecate references of a trivial nature about the mosquitoes being taken here and there and all that. I am sorry I have to make that observation in this House. Mr. Sivarama Panickar has been saying that a particular kind of mosquito responsible for conveying these filarial diseases is breeding under a particular plant. I ask why this plant has not been destroyed. If it is only one plant that is doing the mischief why not concentrate attention upon it and destroy the plant altogether ? That is a thing which is quite possible with a little co-operation from private bodies. The Government can undertake to eradicate the plant altogether, and that

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will be relieving Shertallai of its plague. With these observations and congratulating the Government on the good luck it had in attracting American private munificence for the enduring benefit of this land I would urge that we should pay much more attention to the development of the Health Unit and the working of the new health system.

MR. K. GEORGE : Sir, after the very able and illuminating speeches of Dr. Madhavan Pillai and some other members, I feel there is hardly anything left for me to say in defence of the Government's Public Health policy. Still there are one or two matters on which I should like to state the Government's position and clear up some of the misconceptions that seem to exist. In the first place about the so-called amalgamation of the Public Health Department with the Medical Department, I must say that the word "amalgamation" is a misnomer. There is no idea of amalgamating the Public Health and the Medical Departments. In British India there was formerly a combined department for doing both public health and medical work. That is to say, the same set of officers did both public health and medical work. The separation they effected a few years ago was the inauguration of a separate Public Health Department and the entrusting of public health work to a separate set of officers. That sort of separation had been effected in Travancore years ago, and, as Dr. Madhavan Pillai has said, we in Travancore took the lead in that matter. Now, it is not proposed to amalgamate the two departments and to make the same set of officers do both medical and public health work. The idea is only that the Durbar Physician in charge of the Medical Department will, for the time being, exercise a nominal control over the Public Health branch. He will not interfere with the general and regular administration of the Department of Public Health. At the same time his connection with the department is considered to be of immense use because there would be co-operation and corelation between the two departments which will be more useful to the country. For instance, in the matter of epidemic diseases, it is not always that the Public Health Department can give the necessary staff to combat epidemics. On such occasions, the Public Health Department will have to indent on the services of medical men in the Medical Department. That could be best secured if the two departments have the same common head. That is the sort of amalgamation that is intended. It is not exactly amalgamation; it is merely placing the head of the Medical Department, for the time being, in charge of the Public Health branch also. On the need for the two departments working in co-operation there can be no difference of opinion. I understand that the modern trend of opinion of persons who are supposed to know about this matter is that such a co-operation is very necessary. A Committee of the League of Nations on Rural Hygiene, it seems, has advocated such a policy for universal adoption. I understand also that in Bombay a committee which considered this matter has recommended the necessity of the two departments working in mutual harmoney and co-operation. I think I need hardly stress the point further.

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MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Has any scheme been submitted to the Government for the co-ordination of these two departments?

MR. K. GEORGE: No scheme is necessary for the co-ordination of these two departments. What is proposed is that the Darbar Physician should have a nominal control over the working of the Public Health Department and details regarding powers of appointments, transfers and so forth will be worked out later on.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have the Government received any report from the Honorary Adviser about the Public Health work to be carried on in the State?

MR. K. GEORGE: Yes, there is a report on the activities to be undertaken in the future.

I shall pass on to another point, Sir. Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai spoke something about Dr. Jacock's position in the department. He said that in places like Mysore and Ceylon, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation is only an agent of the Foundation and does not interfere in the internal administration of the Public Health Department. That may be true as far as those countries are concerned. But here we got down the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation on a certain definite understanding. Government had realised for a long time past that the Sanitary Department was absolete in its organisation and it was necessary in the interests of the health of the people of the State that a Public Health Department on modern lines should be organised. In the first letter that was sent to the Rockefeller Foundation that was the purpose mentioned for the deputation of a representative of the Foundation. Government requested the Foundation to send a representative of theirs to help Government to organise a Public Health Department in the State on modern advanced lines. That is why, when the representative came, Government entrusted him with the duty of making the beginnings of a Public Health Department and then to be in charge of those particular activities which were started by him. That is the position. That is why there is a difference between what obtains in places like Ceylon and Mysore, and Travancore.

Some reference was made to the Educational Officer. That criticism, I think, was made by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Is it not better to have a qualified man for that post?

MR. K GEORGE: What is needed is not an expert speaking to an educated audience. What is needed is the delivering of popular lectures which would be understood by the masses of illiterate as well as literate people. For that purpose, it is not necessary to have a professional expert.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Will not expert knowledge be useful to him?

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MR. K. GEORGE : The qualities needed in such an officer are more the ability to do propaganda work in a popular manner.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Am I to understand then that the experts that are available in the State are not able to express properly like this man ?

MR. K. GEORGE : I do not see why I should dwell on the relative qualifications of experts and this particular officer.

MR. KOCHIKAL P. BALAKRISHNAN TAMPI : Is not an expert officer handicapped in this particular work?

MR. K. GEORGE : Yes, he may be handicapped because he knows too much.

MR M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Does the member know that experts are employed in other places ?

MR. K. GEORGE : I understand that in other places too the educational officers are not technical men. For instance, the Superintendent of Education in the Public Health Department of Ceylon is a non-technical man. Similarly the Publicity Officer and his assistant in Bengal are non-technical men.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Have they public health qualifications?

MR. K. GEORGE : It is not necessary to have Public Health qualifications. This particular man was given some training in propaganda work. His duty is to make people understand the fundamentals of health. The officer, I understand, knows English, Malayalam and Tamil. Therefore, I should say that he is the proper man for the place.

Another topic that was discussed by Mr. Paramesvaran Pillai was the Health Unit at Neyyattinkara. Its defence has been ably put forward by other speakers. But on one or two points I wish to make the position of Government clear. It is true that the Health Unit is a costly affair. But the Government do not at present contemplate, at least until the finances of the State are in a much better condition than they are at present they do not contemplate, to establish a net-work of Health Units all over the State. That would not be within the province of practical politics for some time. The idea underlying the Health Unit is that the advantages of such an institution should be understood by the general public so that those who come to realise such advantages may put forward private and local efforts to organise health units, particularly in municipal towns, where municipal finances could be employed for the purpose. In such cases, it will be the duty of Government to support such organisations and municipalities in financing the health units.

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI : Does the member know that these bored latrines are impossible in loose soils ?

MR. K. GEORGE : Where they are unsuitable, they will not be put up.

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MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Does the member know that the soil of Travancore is mostly loose?

MR. K. GEORGE: No, I do not think that the soil is loose except in the coastal tracts.

As regards the establishment of more health units, I may inform the House that there is a provision in the budget for 1109 for the training of staff required for the establishment of a Health Unit in north Travancore.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I ask the member whether these activities will be extended to the Devicolam and Peermade taluks also?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not the Health Unit.

MR. H. O. L. MARIKAR: Public Health?

MR. K. GEORGE: Public Health activities really embrace the whole of the State. I understand that hookworm treatment was conducted in the estates.

Then I come to the Entomologist.—

MR. M. N. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI: Have any arrangements been made in Trivandrum to segregate those persons who suffer from infectious diseases and who squat on the roads?

MR. K. GEORGE: Not that I know of.

PRESIDENT: The time-limit allotted for this demand has expired. I put to the vote of the House, Demand VIII—Public Health and Sanitation—for Rs. 2,52,218.

The grant was made.

DEMAND IX—POLICE.

MR. K. GEORGE: Sir, I move for a grant of Rs. 7,03,815 under Demand IX—Police.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I wish to move that the whole demand be omitted.

A perusal of the activities of the Police Department for 1107 would show that the department is becoming less and less efficient. To prove that statement, certain passages from the report may be referred to. There is no improvement found in the percentage of stolen property recovered. The number of offences relating to counterfeiting currency note remains the same. The percentage of processes sent to the Police and returned served has been steadily going down for the last 6 years. There is an increase in the number of cognisable crimes prosecuted under the provisions of the Penal Code and there is also a decrease in the number of cases which ended in conviction. And the number of offences relating to false coinage also has increased. These

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